SEVEN ANARCHISTS TO HANG

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT AF-FIRMS THE JURY'S VERDICE.

erest Spice, A. E. Parcons, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, George Engel, Adolph Fisher, and Louis Lings Sentenced to be Hanged on Nov. 11 Next-The Defence to Carry the Case to the United States Supreme Court-Little Mope for the Doomed, Men Except from Executive Clemency-Story of the Orime-The Ren on of the Court for its Decision.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 .- The Supreme Court CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The Supreme Court of Illinois at Ottawa this morning delivered an opinion in the case of the eight Anarchists, affirming the decision of the court below. Seven of them—August Spies, A. R. Parsons, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, George Engel, Adolph Fischer, and Louis Lingg—were sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 11, 1887, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and the other, Oscar Neebe, is to serve fifteen wears in the penitentiary.

rears in the penitentiary.

The 4th of May, 1888, was the date of the Haymarket bomb tragedy. After two years of secret meetings and violent appeals to the he men to unite in hanging the capitalists and confiscating their property, the approach of May I, 1886, found the workingmen of Chicago in a highly excitable state. The inauguration of the night-hour movement occurred on Saturday, May I, which was fixed as the day on which the business of the country was to be paralyzed by a rapid succession of strikes. Lo Chicago, however, the workmen acted before their time, the whole of April being marked by strikes in all branche of trade. The most

s at the McCormick

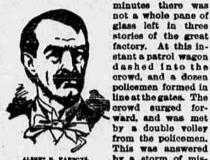
the resolution not to reight handlers on all the principal roads, the furniture and other woodworkers, the 8,000 lumbermen in the southwestern part of the city, the bricklayers, stonemasons, tailors of both sexes, and a vast army of miscellaneous both sexes, and a vast army of miscellaneous working men and women were out in droves, talking of the Waterloo that had befallen capital, and decussing the future in all the frenzy of the first lush of enthusiasm. Then came the decisive move of the anarchistic element.

At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of May 3 2,000 striking workwen of the Blue Island avenue manufacturing district were massed together near the corner of Blue Island avenue and Wood street. They were there to talk

were there to talk over the McCormick strike. The crowd comprised lumber shovers, moulders, planing mill men, and box makers. Nearly all were for-eigners, and most of them were a red ribbon on their coats. Presently August

LOUIS LINGO. earing on an empty freight car, proceeded to harangue the crowd.

His speech, so say those who heard it, was more recklessly incendiary than any he had yet delivered. His remarks were directed ex-clusively at McCormick, and when he had eased speaking a mighty roar of "On to Mocosmick's!" arose from 1,000 husky throats, and Blue Island avenue was choked with hurrying men and boys. The roar grow mightler in volume as the mob surged into the large vacant lot in front of the McCormick works. A solitary policeman was with a shower of boulders, and in a few minutes there was not a whole pane of



This was answered by a storm of mis ALBERT IL PARSONS. siles, and as men on both sides were falling right and left two more wagon loads of emen came toaring up at a gallop. Others followed until 100 pollomen faced the rioters. A battle enaued, which lasted about five minutes, and then the rioters fled in all directions, leaving a half dozen of their number on the fleid. The rest of the wounded got away, only two polloemen, Kelly and Kaiser, were seriously hurt. Eleven rioters were arrested.

August Spies, having watched the procession start for McCormick's, coolly boarded a street car and rode to his office. The next morning a violent editorial article appeared in the arbeiter Zeitung, calling upon the workingmen to avenge their brethren who had been shot down at the instigation of the "capitalistic beasts." This was followed at 5 o'clock in the afternon by the issue of the famous "Revengo" circular, which, it was developed, was written by Spies in his office immediately after the riot at McCormick's. The circular was as follows: THE CALL TO ARMS.

the riot at hectormick's. The circular was as follows:

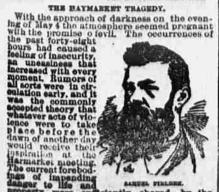
Bevenge! Workingman to arms! Your masters sent cast their bloedhounds, the police. They killed six of your holds to be considered the process of the following the construction of the beautiful the poor wretches because they had the course of the beautiful the poor wretches because they had the course of the beautiful the poor wretches because they had the course of the beautiful the poor wretches because they deep the source of the beautiful the poor wretches because they deep the source of the beautiful the poor with the poor will get killed. You have four years suffered with the poor will get killed. You have four years suffered to the factory lords. In short, you have been miserable and obedient slaves all these years. Why To ratisfy the insatiate greed, to fill the coffers of your laxy, thisving master. When you sak kin now to lessen the burden, he sends his bloodhounds out to shoot you.—kill you. If you are men, if you are less out of your grankiers and destroy the hideous monster that seeks to destroy you. To arms! We call you to arms!

The revenue circular was followed an hour

The revenge circular was followed an hour later by a handbill printed in flaming type, and extensively posted. It read:

Attention workingmen! Great mass meeting to night at 75 o'clock at the Haymarket Randolph street, between Despiaines and Hanted. Good speakers will be present to denounce the intest atroctous acts of the police—the shooting of our fellow workmen yesterday afternoon.

THE BAYMARRET TRAGEDY.



ance of orders by the Chief of Police arming and stationing a strong detail of police at the Desplaines street station, a short distance from the Haymarket. At 8 o'clock a large crowd had collected on the Haymarket in a dimly lighted spot, near which were many wagons and trucks, August Spies was the first speaker. After a long, rambling talk on the labor problem he said:

What means this display of Gatting guns, cannons, bayonets, patrol wagons, and clobe! What means the calling ont of the inflicts? Is it an entertainment for you, gentlemen? There are 25,000 or 31,000 families in the control of the college of the state of the college of the state of the college of the coll

and fathers are not men enough to stand up for their rights.

Loud cheers followed this speech, and cries of "The lake!" and "The rope!" were heard from hoarse throats. A. R. Parsons was the next speaker. He went into labor statistics largely, and defined the difference between trades unionists and Socialists. He closed by an appeal to arms by all men who loved their wives and children. Sam Fielden was the next and last speaker. He hearangued the mob in a loud, blatant, reckless way, and asked what was the crowd before him. He said:

We come here to address you are Socialists, rebels to the law. Legislation will never help you—never. When the law. Legislation will never help you help to be continued.

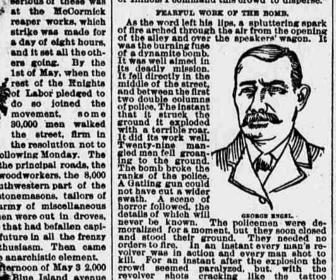
Fielden continued.



shall be able to get legislation, and not before.

Fielden continued in this strain until 10:20 P. M., when 150 policemen left the station near by and marched north on Despiaines street. Fielden stop ped when the first line was ordered to halt opposite the wagon from which he spoke. A thousand men had meanwhile gathered. The police marched toward the crowd in platoons, headed by Inspector Bonfield and Capt, Ward. The line of the first division filled the street from side to side. The police marched into the crowd, sweeping it to the pavements and pressing it before them, when the front column reached the speakers' wagon, Inspector Banfield ordered "Hait!" Capt. Ward cried: "In the name of the State of Illinois I command this crowd to disperse."

PEARPUL WORK OF THE BOMB.



meralized for a moment, but they soon closed and stood their ground. They needed no orders to fire. In an instant every man's revolver was in action and every man shot to kill. For an instant after the explosion the crowd seemed paralyzed, but, with the revolver shots cracking like the tattoo of a mighty drum, and the bullets singing in the air, the mob plunged away into the darkness with a vell of rage and foar. It was an indescribable scramble for life, Scores of men were knocked down by those bohind them, and trampled upon like cattle in a car, unable to rise. Those on the inner circle of the crowd were at the mercy of the police. In a moment after the explosion the streets were cleared, but within a radius of 100 feet of the spot where the bomb had fallen fully sixty men lay wounded on the ground. The centre of the street was full of weithing, groaning men crying out for help. East and west on Randolph street wounded men lay in doorways; wounded men had crawled into alleyways; wounded men had fallen down bescupent stairs in their frantic efforts to escape further punishment at the hands of the thoroughly frenzied police, and trails of blood leading from the battlefield in all directions told of wounded Anarchists who had crawled off to their secret dens, desperate from loss of blood and in deadily fear of arrest and vengoance from the police. The Desplaines street station, whither the wounded policemen were carried, looked like nothing so much as a slaughter house. It was filled outright, horribly mutilated by the bursting bomb, and six of his comrades, to rn and days of agony, and then died, martyrs for the sake of the law which they had protected. The same of those heroes were: George Miller, Ti mothy Flavin, Nois Hansen, Thomas Redden, John J. Barrett, and Michael Sheah in. Besides the seven men fatally wounded, eleven were permanently disabled and fifty seriously injured.

The trial of the Anarchists was begun be-



Thomas Redden, John J. Barrett, and Michael Sheahin.

Michael Sheahin.

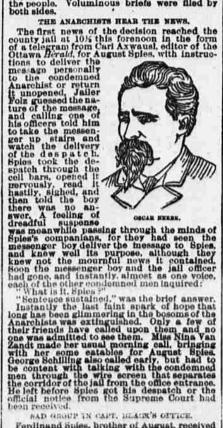
Michael Sheahin.

Besides the seven men fatally wounded, eleven were permanently disabled and fifty seriously injured.

The trial of the Anarchists was begun before Judge Gary in the Criminal Court, Chicago, June 21. Nearly a month was consumed in obtaining a jury. The hearing of the evidence began on Monday, June 19. and on Friday, June 30, the State rested. The defence finished their testimony on Aug. 10. and the arguments having been heard the jury returned a verdict of guilty on Friday, Aug. 20. Arguments on the motion for a new trial were made the first week in October. The motion was overruled. Then each of the eight defondants made long speeches to show why sentence should not be massed on them. On Saturday, Oct. 9. Judgo Gary sentenced Spies. Parsons. Fielden. Sohwab. Fischer. Lingg, and Engel to hang, and Neebe to fifteen years imprisonment, in accordance with the verdict. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, March 17 and 18, the Hon. Leonard Swett, Capt. W. P. Black, and Mr. Zeisler speaking in behalf of the defendants, and State's Attorney Grinnell, Attorney-General Hunt, and George C, Ingham for the people. Voluminous briefs were filed by both sides.

The Anarchists Hear The News.

THE ANABCHISTS HEAR THE NEWS.



been received.

SAD GROUP IN CAPT, HEACK'S OFFICE. Ferdinand Spies, brother of August, received a despatch from Ottawa as soon as the decision of the Court was announced. He hastened to Capt. Black's office, and there met like van Landt and her mother, fire, Engel, and half a dozen more friends of the con-

demned men, who had also received despatches from Ottawa. They all had copies of the extra Mail announcing the verdict of the Supreme Court, and had come to Capt. Black for some ray of hope and consolation. Nina looked shastly, tears stood in her eyes, and her face was white and drawn. Tears were streaming down the cheeks of poor little Mrs. Engel, and all of the others looked far worse than they have at any time since the trial began. Indeed, the verdict of the jury in Judge Cary's court was not the blow to the Anarchists and their friends that the decision of the Supreme Court has been. Capt. Black looked pale and sorrowful, and the entire party was a sad one. Friends of the Anarchists came hurrying in, and were at once admitted to the private room where the consultations were held. Ferdinand Snies left at about 10% o'clock, the others remaining.

George Schilling, the peaceful Socialist, who is in thorough sympathy with the condemned men, said: Were is a lawyer. I might assume that the law of Illinois was stretched and outraged in this instance to appease an inflamed public sentiment, and that the Supreme Court was guilty of moral cowardice in pandering to public prejudice. As evidence that this is the opinion of some lawyers, I have only to say that I met an eminent jurist in this city six days ago who predicted that the Anarchists would surely hang. When I expressed an opposite opinion he said: 'Why, Schilling, you don't know anything about it. The prejudice throughout the State is so strongly against the Anarchists that the Judges wouldn't dare to go home if they reversed the judgment. Furthermore, 'he continued.' the majority are looking for a reelection soon, and they will not do anything that will damage their chances,' Of course, said Schilling, "It such factors influence decisions, we need not be surprised at the result."

fluence decisions, we need not be surprised at the result."

"What is the next step the friends of the Anarchists will take?"

"That will be for our lawyers to say."

Up to a late hour this evening several attempts had been made to interview the condemned Anarchists, but thus far they have resolutely refused to talk to the newspaper reporters, and have joined in a request to Jailer Folse that admittance be refused all interviewes.

Folse that admittance be refused all interviewers.

THE MEXT STEP IN THEIR DEPENCE.

Leonard Swett, chief counsel for defendants before the Supreme Court, said this evening: "Nothing has been said to me as to the course to be pursued after the decision by the Supreme bench. I was employed by a committee of the Anarchists' society, with the understanding that I was to restire after making the argument before the Supreme Court. I am not surprised at the decision. I am toocid to be surprised at anything that occurs in the law."

Regarding the proposed transfer of the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Swett said: "The laws of the United States provide that a case can be carried from a State court by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the United States whenever a question is involved as to the construction of the Federal Constitution, or of the laws or treaties of the United States, but under no other circumstances. There are no laws or treaties of the United States, but under no other circumstances. There are no laws or treaties of the United States affecting this case: therefore it can only be taken to the United States Supreme Court on questions portaining to the construction of the Constitution. The only question of this character is in connection with unreasonable inquiries and searches. No man can be compelled to furnish evidence for his own conviction. We claim that the court below did not respect these provisions of the Illinois and Federal Constitutions, for the reason that the day after the Haymarket affair the police entered the Arbeiter Zetung office, and, with the aid of a locksmith, broke open the drawers of Spies, where they found two letters of Herr Most, written three years before the riot, and containing references to bombs. These letters were introduced in evidence against all the defendants, and we claim that the Constitution was thereby violated. It is a rule of law that the introduction of unlawful evidence vitates a vertict. The mode of procedure f

"Upon what do you base that opinion?" was asked.

"I have reasons for believing that officers representing the prosecution will use their efforts to bring about such results. I have not donly my opinion that that will be the case, but if the chart word for it."

"Which of the Anarchists will have their sentences commuted, if any?"

"I do not believe that Samuel Fielden.

Michael Schwab, or A. R. Parsons will ever be hanged, and very much doubt whether Adolph Fischer will. As to the others, at present I must confess it looks pretty blue."

than the others?"

"The testimony as to them was so different, and their conduct and actions as proved was such as to warrant a difference in the punishment." such as to warrant a difference in the punishment."

Joseph R. Buchanan, the Socialist editor, who has charge of the Anarchist defence fund, said that, should the State Supreme Court refuse to grant an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, or not pass on the matter in time to have their decision act as a supersedeas before the date set for the execution of the sentence, application will be made to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court for a supersedeae. If these processes fail, an appeal to executive elemency will be made. The petitions for elemency will be presented to Gov. Oglesby.

The DECISION APPROVED.

The following are interviews with leading

The following are interviews with leading men:

Mayor Roche—I have no opinion to offer. The police force is amply prepared to deal with any possible emergency. No trouble of any kind is apprehended.

Chief of Police Ebersold—The verdict is only what might be expected by all same men, and is simply justice. All my preparations have been made beforehand. They are amnle, but I can't tell you what they are. It doesn't do always to show one's hand.

Joseph O. Butter, President Traders' Bank—I think the decision just.

Phil Armour—It is a righteous verdict.

C. H. Fargo—I think the decision is sound. Henry W. King—I think everybody will acquiesce in the verdict.

A. McLeish, for Charles Goesage & Co.—I take no pleasure in the thought of death of these men, and disapprove of any exultation over their hanging, but it was just and what might have been expected.

J. H. Walker & Co.—There can be but one opinion. They ought all to hang.

Mr. Chumasero of J. V. Farwell & Co.—There are ne two sides to this question. The extreme penalty of the law ought to be inflicted, now that the Supreme Court has approved the decision of the lower Court.

Stern & Hill—We have always been rampant for the hanging of these n.en from the lirst, and we still maintain our previous attitude.

J. W. Butter Paper Co.—Let the law take its course. The penalty is none too heavy.

Potter Palmer—The neople thirst for blood. I am sorry, very sorry, for those poor men, but I don't wish to say what I think of the decision. Judge Gary, who presided at the trial of the Anarchists—Well, all I have got to say is that the verdict is a just one.

THE ANABCHIST ORGAN ON THE VERDICT. The Chicago organ of the Anarchists, the Arbeiter Zeitung, prints the following editorial article on the verdict in this afternoon's issue: Arbeiter Zeitung, prints the following editorial article on the verdict in this afternoon's issue:
The verdict confirmed: And so it has come to pass, what was considered impossible, the unheard of. The voice faiters in its attempt to give expression to it, and the lisk will not flow from the pen to write it down. The class malignity of the Clittens' Association has won a victory over the most evident demands of humanity. The Supreme Court in Ottawa, the legal instrument of the capitalistic reggn, has this morning affirmed the currageous verdict of the first instance, which decided that seven of our best court are association and the contrageous verdict of the first instance, which decided that seven of our best court are a fitten year; people, and that the sighth shall carry a fitten year sentence, at the penifectiary. Not that they shall be punished for the death of the policemen who fell on the Haymarket; the apirt of latter day progress—it is fast that shall be strangulated on the sallows. Their blood counted by the ruling class to all our representations—the same impose and our chiffern, is the answer that is returned by the ruling class to all our representations—the same answer which once the Pharises should other followers of pipes and his fellow sufferers, will not at an improper time invoke revenge, but do everything that remains for us to do. The lawyers for the defence will demand a rehearing. Then the Governor must be requested to postpone the execution. In the meanwhille steps must be taken to bring the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, and any one of the Supreme Sudges will be saked to grant supersedias, an order for a reprise. We hope, in spite of all this and even if this hope should prove a false one, we still will hope and expect confidently with each hour closer approaching the day of a better understanding. It is not yet every day's evening.

SERTCHES OF THE DOOMED MEN. Texas and lives there until some so, since years ago, when he moved to Chicago, since years ago, when he moved to Chicago, since years ago, when up to the time of his arrest, he gained a livelihood principally as a labor agitator. He married him, Parsons (who is, if possible, even more of an Anarohist than her hughand ever more of an Anarohist than her hughand ever

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

or caring whether she had secured a divorce from a negro whom she had married some years before, and who still lives.

Samuel Fielden was born in Lancashire, Eng., in 1847. He worked in a cotton mill from the time he was 8 years old until he reached his majority. When he was 18 years old be went to Weslyn and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, becoming a Bunday school superintendent and afterward a local preacher. He came to the United States in 1866, and, after stopping three years in Clevyland, took up his residence in Chicago, where he has since resided.

August Spies was born in Friedewald, in the province of Heese, Germany, in 1855. He was educated by a private tutor during his early years. After this he studied at the Polyechnic Institute. At the age of 16 he sailed for America. He came to Chicago immediately, and obtained work in an upholstering establishment, where he remained some time. He then went to Fairbury, Ill., but returned to Chicago soon afterward, and was engaged in various occupations until 1880, about which time he became editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung. George Engel is a native of Germany, having been born in Kassel, Hesse, in 1839. Early in January, 1872, he came to America, and afterward to Chicago, where he has since lived, working as a painter. That year he was a candidate for the office of West Town Collector on the Socialistic ticket. In the spring of 1880 he took charge of the business department of the Arbeiter Zeitung, soon afterward assuming the associate editorshin.

Michael Schwab was born in Bavaria in 1853. He received a good education, and in 1869 learned the bookbinder's trade in Nuremberg, where he became a Socialist. He came to America and to Millwakes in 1879. After spending a year or two in Milwakes in 1879. After spending a year or two in Milwakes he came to Chicago and became an editorial writer on in Baden, Germany, where he received a common school education. Leaving his native out the Arbeiter Zeitung at the time of his arrest. He is married and is the father of

Justice Magruder Reads the Decision with Pallid Face and Husky Voice.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 14 .- Just before the Supreme Court opened this morning every one in and about the court room seemed to have a feeling that something unusual was about to happen. The lawyers and reporters conversed with each other in subdued tones. Even Bar-ker, the janitor, who has waited upon every ker, the janitor, who has waited upon every Justice of the Supreme Court that has eat upon the bench in Ottawa, tip-toed around in opening and dusting the court room, as though he was afraid of breaking the deep silence that pervaded the entire building. Deputy Smith faltered and his voice trembled as it pronounced the "Hear yel hear yel" as the Justices filed into the court room, headed by Chief Justice Shelthe court room, headed by Chief Justice Sheldon. The Justices seemed more dignified than ever. Chief Justice Sheldon waved his associates to their seats with a more finely air than usual, his nod to the Sheriff was more stiff, and his "Open court!" less audible than on previous days of the term. Justice Magru-der appeared flushed and nervous as he entered the court room. The cause became apparent a few moments later, when Chief Justice Sheldon turned to him. and, in a voice

parent a rew moments later, when Chief Justice Sheldon turned to him and, in a voice which would have been inaudible save for the deathly stillness of the room, said:

"Justice Magruder, have you any announcements to make?"

The flushed appearance of Justice Magruder changed to that of pallor, and his voice was husky as he responded:

"In August Spies and others against the People of the State of Illinois, No. 59, advisement docket."

The Chief Justice nervously turned the leaves of the court docket to the case indicated, and Justice Magruder began to read the decision of the court. As he proceeded he regained his composure. His voice was clear and distinct until the order fixing the death penalty and date of execution was reached, when his reading became labored, his voice husky, and his manner showed that it was with the greatest emotion that he performed the duty put upon him by his associates.

This was the announcement of the decision as read by Justice Magruder: "In this case, the judgment of the court below is affirmed as to all and to each and every one of the defendants. An opinion has been prepared, setting forth the reasons of the affirmation of the judgment. The opinion is now handed to the Clerk to be filed."

JUSTICE MAGRUDER'S OPINION.

clierk to be filed."

JUSTICE MAGRUDER'S OPINION.

After reviewing at length the facts in connection with the Haymarket riot, the fatal bomb throwing, and the findings of the lower court, the opinion says:

It is undisputed that the bomb was thrown and that it caused the death of Degan. It is conceded that none of the convicted men threw the bomb with his own hands. Plaintiffs in error are charged with being accessories to the fact. Some of the counts charge that the eight defendants above named, being present aided, abetted, and assisted in the throwing of the bomb; others, that not being present aiding, abetting, or assisting they advised, encouraged, aided, and abetted such throwing. The Illinois statute on this subject is as follows, chap. 28, div. 2, sec. 2 and 3.

SEC. 2. An accessory is he who stands by and aide, sec. 2. An accessory is he who stands by and aide, and assisted in the principal statute of the who thus aides absted assists, advises, or encouraged, sided or abeited the perpetration of the crims. He who thus aids, abeta assists, advises, or encourages shall be considered as principal and punished accordingly.

SEC. 3. Every such accessory when a crime is committed within or without this State by aid or procurement in this State may be indicted and convicted at the same time as the principal, or before or after his conviction, and whether the principal is convicted or annuable to justice and is punished as principal.

This sixtute abolishes the distinction between accessories before the fact and principals by it; all accessories before the fact and principals by it; all accessories the fact are made principals. As the acts of the principal are thus made the acts in the principal are thus made the acts in the restriction of the police of the fact and principals by it; all accessory, the latter may be distinction between accessories before the fact and principals by it; all accessories the principal are charged as principals by it; all accessories before the fact and principals by it; all access

gests itself is. Who made the bomb which filled Degan? Here the opinion goes into details upon various kinds of bombs, showing their construction, the fact that the bombs were made by Lingg, the connection and implication of Seliger. Thielen, Hermann, and other parties in their construction, and finally shows the positive guilt of Lingg by comparison of make and material of the bombs found in his possession and the pieces taken from the bodies of Degan and other murdered policemen, the chemical analysis being the same. The opinion then says:

and other murdered policemen. the chemical analysis being the same. The opinion then says:

The record shows the existence of an organization known as the international Workingmen's Association of the international Arbeiter Association generally called the international and conceines designated for brether international and conceines designated for brether international and conceined and the international and conceined the international and conceined the international and conceined the international and the certain bearance of information and by certain newspapers called the "Alarm" and the "Arbeiter Zeitiang," which are more particularly referred to hereafter. It appeared all the issues of the latter paper during the months of February, March, and April, 1885. It is too long for insertion here. It urges that the present system under which property is owned by individuals should be destroyed and that all capital which has been produced by labor abould be transformed into common property. It says: "It is only when capital is made common and indivisible that all can be made to partake fully and freely of the fruits of the common impossibility of acquiring individual (private) capital. Cansevery one be compelled to work who claims the right to live?"

It charges that the Government the law, the schools the churches, the property-owning and capitalistic classes, and that the laboring classes must achieve their deliverance through their own arenath. This international platform thus addresses the workingnen:

In the contraction of the present day writ tempor their privileges and their authority without compaision. It is therefore self evident that the right of prolatariamic that the right of prolatariamic that the right of the prolatariamic that the right of prolata

workingmen must take it they would fit in their chains."

It is here admitted that the property of each individual in the community could be taken away from him and put into a common fund, to be divided among all the members of the community, without resort to a revolution and force. The way to the result sought to be reached by the international platform here referred to leads through the crimes of robbery, theft, and murder, to the destruction of the existing system of social order and of all the laws and institutions upon which

be reached by the international platform here referred to leads through the crimes of robbery, theft, and murder, to the destruction of the existing system of social order and of all the laws and institutions upon which the system is based.

The association whose principles are thus outlined in its platform was divided into groups, of which there were circly in the United States in March, 1895, located principally in the cities of industry. For some time prior to say, 1, 1899, there was a number of these groups in The preceding afternoon in the southwestern part of the city had been mainly incited by a speech delivered to some "immer shovers" on the "likek Road" to be the most active at the Haymarket meeting. Copies of the "Revenge Circular" and of the handbill prepared by the defendant Wisher had fallen into the hands of the police. A rumor had also come to their headquarters, that it was the intention of the parties at the Haymarket meeting to the office of the command of the force at the Desplaines street station that the defendant Fielden, who was then speaking more to do with the law, except to lay hands on it, and that the defendant fielden, who was then speaking had just used the following laurage: "Nou have nothing more to do with the law, except to lay hands on it, supon it, through the wagon. Upon the reception of this report the officer in command decided upon the dispersion of the meeting a d his men made the movement for that purpose as already stated. As soon as the order to disperse was riven the defendant Fielden, descended from the wagon. Upon the reception of this report the officer in command decided upon the dispersion of the meeting a d his men made the movement for that purpose as already stated. As soon as the order to disperse was riven the defendant Fielden, descended from the wagon, making use of the words. We are peaceable." Which mean! "Feace," the evidence does not conclusively show. Certain it is that no sooner had Fielden and "Lieden and "Lieden and "Lieden and "Lieden and "Lieden

ed, and in a few seconds thereafter a volley of shots were fred.

In the city of Chicago 8,000 of these armed Socialists of whom the defendant Parrons then said that they were well armed with rifles and revolvers and would have dynamite and bombs when they got ready to use them.

Referring to the evidence as to the use and power of dynamite, the opinion says:

While such testimony was irrelevant, yet it contained no paint to justify a reversal of the judgment. As specimens of weapons by which deprayed men, or men with no heart, could use against their fellow creaturef, nothing in modern times can approach the exquisite means devised by these Anarchiats, and they seemed to have made a study of that with purpose.

The Court very carefully ax plains the law as

ing in modern times can approach the exquisite means devised by these Anarchists, and they seemed to have made a study of that wrful purpose.

The Court very carefully explains the law as to conspiracy in all the phases, and quotes extensively from eminent authorities. The Court turber says: It is a mistake to assume that a defendant cannot be charged with advising, encouraging, aiding, and abetting an unknown principal in the perpetration of a crime, and following that point his Honor gives very familiar and trite and well-known examples, and follows it with a long list of reliable authorities. It is a very clear principle of law decided by many courts, that the man who, being present aiding and abetting or assisting, hath advised, encouraged, aided, or, abetted the perpetration of crime, may be considered as the principal, and so is the case at bar; consequently some of the defendants are correctly charged as accessories before the fact. Among the instructions for the defence the Court below said:

Although the defendants or some of them may have said or spoken or published their vie is to the effect that a social revolution should be brought about by force, and that the officers of the law should be resisted, and to this end dynamic should be used to the extent of tak the laws should be the retited and killed, and, although such language might cause persons to desire the carry out the advice given as aforcasid, and do the act which caused Officer Degan's death, yet the bomb may have been thrown and Deran killed by some one unfamiliar with and unacquainted with the teachings of these bomb throwers.

The Court bere enters into an elaborate argument upon the different instructions, quoting authorities which are not of general interfunctions of the careful and of general interfunctions which are not of general interfunctions which are not of general interfunctions of the careful and of general interfunctions of the careful and of general interfunctions.

caies the law, does simple justice between the prisoners and the State, and that it is fully warranted by the law with the evidence.

Chief Justice Sheldon then announced the formal sentence, as follows:

"In this case the Court orders that the sentence of the Superior Court of Cook county of the defendants in the indictment—August Spies, Samuel Fleiden, A. R. Parsons, Adolph Flscher, George Engel, Michael Schwab, and Louis Lingg—be carried into effect by the Sheriff of Cook county on the 11th day of November next, on Friday, between the hours of 10 o'clock, forenoon, and i o'clock in the afternoon on that day."

The Anarchists had no counsel here to represent them before the court when the decision was announced, and no steps were taken in their behalf. They have fifteen days in which to file a motion for a rehearing, and thirty days from the close of the term to file a petition in support thereof. This will not act as a stay of sentence. They would have to show very strong grounds before the court would consent to the issue of a stay of execution until a rehearing could be had next term.

He Calls Upon the Anarchists to Hold In dignation Meetings and Raise Money,

John Most, the Anarchist chieftain, did not get a chanco to visit the Clerk of the United States Court about his naturalization papers yesterday. The news that the sentence of the seven condemned Anarchists in Chicago had been affirmed by the Supreme Court was conveyed to him while he was at lunch. He had finished the work on his paper, the Freiheit, and the forms were alongside the press await-ing the return of the workmen from dinner. An enterprising Anarchist, who got hold of the news early, rushed into the Freiheit office, at 167 William street, and shouted: Where's Most? What's become of the

"Where's Most? What's become of the Freiheit?"

The compositors looked up listlessly and replied that the Freiheit had been sent around to the printer.

Go and get it, 'the energetle Anarchist cried out. 'Here, you, go and get John Most.'

Most was dragged away from his lunch and into his office, where he was told of the despatch printed upon the builletin board of the Evening Sam, telling that the seven condemned Anarchists were to be hanged on Nov. 11.

Most without stopping to finish the fistful of food he had brought with him, wrote this:

TO THE WORKHOMER OF THE COUNTRY.

food he had brought with him, wrote this;

to the workingers of the course;

We have just received a despatch informing us that the bloody sentence, which a year ago was imposed that the bloody sentence, which a year ago was imposed that an and well-paid lawyers of the monopolities of the capitalists has been enfirmed. The same despatch tell us that they will be judicially murdered on Nov. 11.

The incredible has happened. No one, no matter of whatever shade of opinion he may be, believed that this would happen. Yet it has now become a fact. The monopolists and capitalists want to see blood.

The Judges are waiting, ever ready to sacrifice the most noble of the rank and file—of the workingmen. Will you look on quietly while they weave the rope about the necks of your brethren?

The doomed shall be sacrificed for the love of humanity. They have you be the films they did the hardward they have stating of humanity that they are to be ascrificed. The pretence of a trial and evidence taken against them was in itself oriminal.

One of the Judges before whom they were tried has declared with synical openness that it was not for throwing beams that they hall be punished, but that they preached the decirine of assardined.

It is for you now to show your solidarity. Assemble in your meeting halls and express your opinion so that iners can be no doubt as the clearness of your sentiments. You can cry a halt to these indges of the monopolists and capitalists. You can prevent like judicial murder if you want.

We demand that everybody does his duty. We demand that you cry halt to those monopolists. To do this indignation meetings must be called right away. Money must be collected. This must be a general movement throughout the whole connive. The Supreme Court must be made to feel your power and weight.

Vive is Solidarity! Hurrah for the Social Revolution? All this was quickly set up in German by the typesettere and locked in the forms of the freshess and sent around to the press rooms. Most then consulted with the other Anarchists in the office as to the best thing to do. It was determined to call meetings, soveral of which will be held on the enst side to-night.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said:

I decidedly am opposed to the teachings of Anarchists I am also decidedly arginst any set of law-abiding titizens, and more especially of a judiciary defiling the ermine by so perverting our laws as to stigmatize and class as murderers men who hold view in opposition to their own. It seems not only that this decision is unjust, but that it will give an impetus to anarchy it could not otherwise receive. I would recommend that the workingmen hold mass meetings on a certain date all over these United States, the call to be issued by the Central Labor Union. I would suggest that Oct. 14 be the data, just four weeks previous to the day set for the hanging.

Resolutions of a similar character should be adopted at all the meetings, and the Charman should those one, wo, or three delegates, departacent upon the size can be a second on the order with the second of the second of

John McMackin, Chairman of the United Labor party, said:

The decision surprises me. The evidence, nearly as I can recollect did not go to prove that any of the prison-ers threw the bomb. They were convicted merely on in-sufficient circumstantial evidence. I hope the Governor of Illinois will commute their sentence upon the evi-dence. lence.
Editor Servius E. Shevitach of the Landen said:

It seemed incredible that the Supreme Court could have sustained the judgment of conviction in the case of these men, who were undoubtedly innocent. Such an outrage on justice could not take place in any other country, not excepting Russia, and a striking proof of this statement may be found in the assassination of the Car. Six persons were hanged for that act, but six of them who were not were immediate participants were present and had a hand in it. All accessories were simply imprisoned or banished to Siberia. As something of a law student myself. I may say that no lawyer, unless he be a liar at the same time, can possibly justify the sentence passed in this case.

They have also furnished a rule of law that may be turned upon them to punish them for conspiracy to rob and to kill with their monopolies.

At the meeting of the Progressive Labor.

turned upon them to punish them for conspiracy to rob and to kill with their monopolies.

At the meeting of the Progressive Labor party of the Fifteenth district last night, Col. Hinton said:

I came to bear a message from Mr. Shevitch. He is ill and will not be able to address you to night. He expected to be with you, but when the news came of that infamous decision from Chicago it was more than he could bear. There are more serious things which threaten this Government than the Socialists. Even men condemned to die by a packed jury and a corrupt Judge at the demand of—
Voice—We agree with you. Give us the resolutions.

"The resolutions" was shouted from all over the room, and Louis Michael offered a set denouncing the finding of the Appellate Court in the cases of the seven Chicago Anarchists. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

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The body of Capt. Mike Cregan, for many ears the leader of the Sixteenth district Republicans, who died at the Hotel St. George on Tuesday night, lay last night in a black-palled temporary casket in the office of Patterson, Bevins & Plowright, undertakers, at 355 Fourth avenue. The body was embalmed at noon and taken from the Hotel St. George to the undertakers' establishment on the authority of James Graham of 19 Fourteenth street, an old friend of Capt. Cregan's and Civil Justice Kelly of the Eleventh District Court. in whose court for the last nine years Capt. Cregan has been clerk. The funeral will be from the Masonic Temple, in Twenty-third street, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, under the direction of Amity Lodge, of which the Captain was a member.

at 2 o'clock, under the direction of Amity Lodge, of which the Captain was a member. The burial will be in Woodlawn, probably in the Amity Lodge plot. This and other details, however, will be determined upon to-day.

All that the Captain left was a policy for \$2,-500 in an insurance company. Although the Captain was a liberal spender, and at the end of the year hadn't much left of the \$8,500 he received as clerk in Justice Kelly's Court, he always kept the premium on the policy paid up. This will go to the wife, from whom he was divorced a number of years ago. The Captain's sister called at the Hotel St. George yesterday to see his body. His only other near relative is a brother living on Long Island.

The Captain died alone in the Hotel St. George, and comment has been made to the effect that his old friends in the district, knowing that he was very low, did not call upon him. The facks are that they did call, many of them, but that by the strictest orders from Capt. Cregan only his doctors were admitted to see him. He had lived at the Ashland House for fifteen years, and always considered it his home. It is therefore considered strange that he died alone and unattended in the Hotel St. George. The Ashland House people knew that he was at the Hotel St. George. The y received a telegram from him while in Philadelphia ten days ago saying that he was coming to New York, and the next they heard of him was when a measenger from the Hotel St. George notified them that he was string very ill in that hotel. Why the Captain formstok his old quarters will probably never be satisfactorily explained.

The explanation given yesterday was that after his fall from power in the district he became morbidly sensitive, and seemed to wish to get away from old associates and his former associations.

The crew of the oyster sloop O. H. Hoyt on

The crew of the oyster sloop O. H. Hoft On Tuesday night found the body of a drowned man in Prince's Hay. It was that of a man of middle age, decased in a black striped suit. In the pockets were a gold band ring a horseshop breastpin, a simal magnify-ing class, a new-paper ciphting of Sept. 3, and two white linch handkers hiers marked. T. H.

Cherry-Mult Phosphites

TWAS PLATT'S CONVENTION

BUT HE LET ABTH LOW AND WARNER MILLER DO THE STAGE WORK.

Lamarcaux for Comptroller, James H. Carmichael for Treasurer, and James A. SARATOGA, Sept. 14 .- There was delightful

harmony in the Republican State Convention to-day until 10 o'clock this evening, when one

of the biggest possible rows broke out over the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and young Assemblyman Crosby, the author of the High License bill; Senator Evarts, John E. Brotsky, John J. O'Brien's chum. and Mr. Erwin pitched into each over. The fight was over the liquor plank in the platform. Last evening a plank was fixed up by the sub-committee, composed chiefly of ed-itors and statesmen from Syracuse, and they thought it would be acceptable to the Convention. They thought the subject would not require much attention and had written a few sentences favoring high licenses and local option. The plank was put in with a batch of other sonorously written things, and the committee went to bed with sweet con-sciences. The Committee on Resolutions was appointed this afternoon in the usual way and the Convention thought that the previously prepared resolutions would be adopted by the committee as a matter of course. No such thing happened. The committee met and the prepared resolutions suited nobody except the countrymen. The delegates from the cities were not satisfied. Assemblyman Crosby wanted a steadfast endorsement of his high license bill, while the majority of the New York members and stray members from the other cities opposed any plank that would allenate the liquor vote. They were willing to let the countrymen do what they pleased in their own counties, but they wanted a declaration in the platform that New York and the other big cities should not be taxed for the support of the rural districts, It was the same fight that came up in the Legislature last winter, only instead of the fight being between the Democrats and the Republicans the fighters were New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo Republicans against the countrymen. The overwhelming opposition of the cities to any Vedder or Crosby bill was

walls, and down from the ceiling dangled electric lights that didn't work, broken gas jets, old Chilnese lanterns, and broken paper parasols that never were ornamenta. The Hink was not meant to be used at night, and when evening came on without an adjournment a lew broken gaslights had to furnish the illumination. The New York delegation sat over by an open door, and it was handy for them to drop out for a drink, a cigar, or a siy at the games in the club house near by. The Convention was the country of the cou